

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

We are really glad to welcome winter once more after his short vacation.

The Austrians are doing some of the most notable fighting of the whole war just at present.

Switzerland—official Switzerland—has no desire to pick a quarrel with her big and pugnacious neighbor, Germany.

We are inclined to believe the Rutland railroad takes first place when it comes to being made defendant in suits.

For a month the Windham county jail has been without an occupant, that is, a forcibly detained occupant. Those New Year resolutions must have held good.

Emperor William notably lacked the usual birthday felicitations from his relative, King George of Great Britain, on Thursday. George now sends his done up with explosives.

"As far as we are concerned we're willing to have pay-up week begin at once."—Brattleboro Reformer.

The contemporary's mental attitude indicates one of two things, first, that its own bills are all paid or (second) that it is somewhat flush with money just now.

Plattsburg-across-the-lake will hum with military activity during the coming summer with five successive camps for instruction of prospective soldiers. At the same time there will be considerable similar work at Northfield under the direction of Norwich university. But even this is but a very small start on the program of reasonable preparedness against war.

It is somewhat remarkable that a fugitive from the Vermont state prison could remain in hiding within the prison enclosure for four days following his escape from the buildings and then climb the prison wall to freedom by means of a rope ladder, as is claimed in the case of Adelard Dupont. A wonder-naturally arises as to how searching an investigation was made into the prison walls once it was determined that the man had escaped from close confinement.

United States official reports for 1914 show that Barre's death rate for that year was extremely low, both as compared with the average rate throughout the country and as compared with other Vermont cities in the so-called registration area. That year the rate was 11.5 per thousand of population, as compared with Burlington's 20.4 and Rutland's 17.9, while for the two years immediately preceding 1914 Barre's record was 12.5 and 11.5, respectively, in contrast to 18.6 and 17.2 in Burlington and 19 and 16.9 in Rutland. We refer to these statistics because it is sometimes erroneously believed outside of Barre that the mortality rate in this city is unusually large, the belief being due perhaps to the great number of deaths from tuberculosis caused by the nature of the chief industry. As a matter of fact, the Barre rate is much below the average of the whole country.

The appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court in place of Justice Lamar, deceased, is a recognition of the keen mental capacity of one of the most prominent lawyers of the country and also a recognition of invaluable services to the man who made the appointment. Brandeis is really a very skillful attorney and one well equipped for leadership of a certain element in that profession; and he has been a valiant aid to President Wilson. Those reasons undoubtedly stand back of his selection to the high position on the federal bench. A large number of people feel disappointment over the selection because of their fear that Brandeis does not possess the judicial temperament, the ability to treat both sides of a matter without bias and without animosity. However, many a man has been known to develop that temperament when responsibility was thrust upon him; and the fears of those disappointed persons may be fully laid at rest in case the appointment is confirmed.

CHANGING THE EXECUTIVE MIND.

By his own admission made in New York on Thursday, President Wilson is convinced that his opinions are subject to change as new conditions develop. He admitted that he had changed his views regarding the tariff board; and it was equally evident from the text of his addresses that he had materially shifted from that attitude of being "too proud to fight," which was asserted by him at Philadelphia only a few months ago. President Wilson has slipped out of that attitude of supine and smug satisfaction into the position of a man who realizes the exigencies of a serious situation that faces the United States; and he said in about so many words that the servants of the nation would be traitors were they to sit idly by while the dangers and perils of the American republic were heaping up about it. So Wilson is in favor of greater military and naval preparation; not for the purposes of aggression, nor for purposes of territorial

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we're going to close out rather than carry over until next fall.

18 Men's Overcoats Reduced Just 25 per cent.

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Above prices will be on these goods until Monday morning then the prices will be automatically reduced 5 per cent. each day until all are sold.

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aggrandizement but merely for the purposes of self-defense and defense of national honor. The admission of a change of attitude is interesting as emphasizing that the I-say-so pedant is changing into a person who is willing to hear to the opinions of his peers and to be ready to admit his own error when found to be in error. Wilson is becoming more human in this respect.

CURRENT COMMENT

Health and the Cigar Cutter.

It is not, according to the latest report of the health department, the cigar itself that is the principal menace to the public health, but the cigar cutter. Cutters in tobacco shops are said to be as deeply as the poisoned darts from Indian blowpipes, and even a friend's cigar may carry germs.

To be on the safe side, in fact, one should sterilize the cutter, like the surgical instrument, after each operation. As carefulness of this description implies a conquest of slothful or skeptical indifference, it is not likely that nicotine users generally will follow the advice. Nor will many heed the health department's plea that they buy their own cutters.

A Lapse in the Calendar.

"What is so rare as a day in June?" A day in January, with the snow a mere memory, the ice a just lingering pretense, and the thermometer posing audaciously at 60. Such a day was the 20th, described by the local weather bureau as the warmest in its history, and shown by Boston Common to have belied the calendar with reckless disregard of precedent. Everything in that popular resort seemed put forward by months, and most of its summer exhibits were in full swing. The confiding chipmunk, long humanized by kindness, coursed the sky and for the proffered peanut and the hurried, quivering with excitement, to hide his treasure in the earth. Cooling pigeons were abroad, real brooding-nagians among the sparrows, and both competed for breadcrumbs and the remnants of lunch baskets. The humans were also in evidence: as on May day they thronged the benches intent on the news or absorbed in bucolic contemplation. Along the asphalted walks the slow perambulator made its rounds and the small boy on rollers dashed by in his giddy flight. In the city itself the thronged streets told of ideal conditions for marketing; indoors all over greater Boston the economical householder raked out his furnace fire and opened his windows. Possibly our physicians may have something to say about the effect of January's mistake on the public health, but yesterday's experience was far from disagreeable. It reminded us of what the late William James used to say about "the endless making and unmaking of weather." It was also a lesson in meteorology, for we were taught once more that in temperature as in everything else no section of our continent liveth to itself or dieth to itself. We simply got our share of the abnormal conditions that prevailed all over the East. It is no local factor that gives us our spells of heat and cold, but a vast concern which has the sun for dictator, the whole planet for its field of operations, and the atmosphere as its great distributing agent. And the certainty of reaction is its best known law. At this time of the year, on days preciously warm, prepare for the cold wave.—Boston Herald.

When Bill Arrived.

Bill Smith, a country storekeeper, went to the city to buy goods. They were sent immediately and reached home before he did. When the boxes were delivered Mrs. Smith, who was keeping the store, uttered a scream, seized a basket and began frantically to open the largest one. "What's the matter, Mandy?" said one of the bystanders who had watched her in amazement. Pale and faint, Mrs. Smith pointed to an inscription on the box. It read: "Bill inside."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE REFERENDUM ON LIQUOR.

C. J. Richardson of Newbury Favours the Proposed Law.

Editor, Times: "If the Perry referendum bill is adopted by the voters of Vermont next March, it will be impossible to buy liquor legally in Vermont for any purpose whatever, even to save life. In my view such a law will bring humbug, deceit and hypocrisy and will debase morals more in one year than local option in ten. It will increase the sale of liquor in Vermont and double the production of drunkards."

Thus on May 29, 1915, wrote the Hon. Y. Zee, who, by the way, is no mean person of power in the state of Vermont. Evidently the Hon. Y. Zee is not in favor of the proposed law and upon the question—

"Shall an act of the General Assembly of 1915, entitled 'An Act to Prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors' Become a Law May 1, A. D. 1916"—will vote "No" and so do his part to restrain the present saloon authorizing law. It would seem only reasonable that those who believe as the Hon. Y. Zee wrote should vote "No" and thus do their part to prevent the adoption of the proposed law.

But is the Hon. Y. Zee's forecast correct? Over nine-tenths of the towns of the state have, as far as they are able, put themselves under substantially the same legal conditions that the proposed law will keep them, and will also put the other towns under. Have such dire results as the Hon. Y. Zee forecasts followed in these 200 and more towns? Not at all, if the L. O. L., the A. S. L., and other authorities are to be regarded as competent witnesses. They regard the results in the towns as desirable and well enough to be let alone.

What is the view taken in the few towns which still approve for themselves of the state's authorization of having saloons? Are the people of those few towns agreed in the view that they need the saloons so as to help them to avoid the dire results predicted in the Hon. Y. Zee's forecast?

Well, look at their votes, cast last March on license. In the three smallest towns that have saloons there was quite a heavy majority in favor of license. Counting all the votes on license of all the 14 saloon towns, there were 6,474 "yes" votes and 5,627 "no" votes, i. e., over 46 "no" votes in 100. In Burlington and Rutland there were over 40 "no" votes in 100.

So, whether the Hon. Y. Zee is correct or otherwise, in his forecast, Vermont votes demonstrate one thing, viz., that most of the towns prefer to live under the proposed law conditions, and that 5,627 men out of 12,101 voting on license last spring in the present saloon towns tried by their votes to bring their towns under the proposed law conditions.

C. J. Richardson.

Newbury, Vt., Jan. 28, 1916.

Cured.

"Why, Sharpe, I'm glad to see you so lively again. You were quite lame when I last met you."

"Oh, yes; I was awfully lame then. But that was before I got a verdict of \$1,000 against the railway company."

Chicago Herald.

Charcoal has Arrived

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in the business of this city—and they are interested in the upbuilding of this community.

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Worthen Block, Barre, Vt.
 Open Monday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock.

FOREIGN VENTURES BY U. S. MONEY

Is Urged by James A. Farrell, President of United States Steel Corporation, in Order to Meet Keener Competition After the War.

New Orleans, Jan. 27.—James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation and chairman of the national foreign trades council, said at the opening meeting of the national foreign trade convention here to-day that foreign investment of American capital was a prime necessity to meet the keener competition expected in world trade after the war. Until the United States begins to finance the need of those growing countries to which it desires to increase its exports, Mr. Farrell declared the title of "world banker" would not pass to the western hemisphere.

"Foreign investment," he said, "is a commercial preparedness measure, a source of protection for the whole industrial fabric of our country, should be world-wide to political-commercial policies of trade restriction. It is an element of strength in our influence as a nation, should a wiser instinct realize that the true guarantee of the world's peace is the provision of equal opportunity for all."

"We can no longer talk of foreign trade merely as an adjunct to domestic prosperity," Mr. Farrell declared. "The fact has to be recognized that there can be no stable prosperity at home unless we are able to make liberal sales of American manufactures abroad. The fact that in normal times about 60 per cent of our exports consists of food stuffs and raw materials gives a standard of measurement for the enormous possibilities of our mechanical production. It would pay us better to convert our raw material into finished products here than to sell them for conversion abroad. But advance in that direction will be relatively slow, without a constantly broadening foreign outlet for articles of American manufacture."

It is as much in the interest of the workman as his employer, that provision be made for a steady sale abroad of the products of the mechanical industry of the United States, in fact the foreign business in many corporations, since the war began, has been their greatest asset, and the only justification for the operation of their plants on full time.

"This profitable employment will end when the war ceases. The need of a foreign outlet will remain but ability to market the product will not, as in the case of war contracts rest merely on ability to make deliveries."

"Whatever may be the nature of the competition our manufacturers will have to meet after the war, it would not be safe to conclude that it will be less intense or less effective than heretofore. If it be handicapped by the scarcity and dearth of money, it will be stimulated by the pressure of dire necessity. If the greatly increased burden of taxation and higher cost of living forces wage conditions into closer relation with our own, there will also be the stimulus of the struggle to regain a lost position that will spur employers and employed to making of sacrifices undreamed of before. The war has taught our people many things in the domain of economic fact to which they did not formerly give sufficient heed. Not the least valuable of these lessons is the realization of how strongly entrenched are our competitors in markets that some of us thought lay open for our country. When the curtailment of European investments in South American republics brought their development to a standstill in reducing their purchasing power we had an object lesson in the conditions precedent to the development of foreign trade."

Mr. Farrell pointed out that an investment of over \$4,000,000,000 of British capital in Latin-America had been sent to Latin-America in the form of goods of British manufacture, that the interest derived from British foreign investments which total \$20,000,000,000 in value, not only offset the United Kingdom's excessive imports over exports, but retained and strengthened the British hold on neutral markets throughout the world. The advantage of foreign investment of United States capital, he said, were evident in American trade predominance in Canada, where about \$700,000,000 of American capital has been invested, in branches of American factories, mining, timber and agricultural enterprises, all tending to develop Canadian resources and expanding Canadian demand for American products which were imported into Canada in 1897 to the value of only \$57,000,000, but were, in 1913, valued at \$403,000,000. In lesser degree American investment of United States capital had stimulated export trade to Mexico, the central American and Caribbean republics.

"The export of manufactured merchandise must be largely dependent on the readiness of our people to invest in foreign securities. These manufacturers fall naturally into two groups. One comprises merchandise consumed by individuals, whose choice is regulated only by a desire to obtain satisfactory goods at a low price. The second consists of materials for construction—machinery and equipment required for the develop-

ment of extensive enterprises. The demand for these follows the possession of borrowed capital for construction of railways, tramways, port works, power plants, lumber mills, plantations, packing establishments and irrigation projects, mines, factories and mills.

"The scale on which such enterprises are projected is constantly growing. Millions are borrowed where thousands were sufficient a quarter of a century ago. Frequently the loan contracts and arrangements for the supply of materials are combined in a single transaction, assuring the supply of materials to the country which provides the funds. Thus railways financed in London will be constructed by British engineers under specifications drawn to favor British products and eventually British rolling stock will be operated on British rails by British officials, and a British character imparted to the demands arising from the constructive activities stimulated along the right of way. Railway enterprises promoted by German capital have similarly served German commerce. Spheres of commercial influence have thus been created to the advantage of all interests affiliated directly or remotely with the original loan.

"What is true of railroad construction is true of most other enterprises based on foreign investments. A partial exception may occur in the case of loans to governments who, in the matter of constructive enterprises are not usually required to favor specified material. In the case of China, even this exception does not hold good, but in most other countries government railways are among the few where an open market can be found for American equipment."

"Dealing with the possibilities of development of export trade in manufactures, it is well to remember that we meet with competitors in this field to whom its possession is a matter of national existence. By Great Britain, no less than by the other industrial belligerents, the ordinary investment of capital abroad will be largely suspended during the war and must suffer a diminution in volume after it. But the argument that an impoverished Europe will require all that it can save or borrow for domestic rehabilitation overlooks the fact that Europe's foreign investments safeguard the prosperity of her industries. A loan which brings from abroad a liberal interest return, while insuring employment for a large proportion of the industrial population, is a doubly valuable domestic asset. In this connection the fact may be noted that British manufactures are still exported at the rate of \$150,000,000 a month.

"But, be the competition for foreign markets after the war more or less intense than heretofore, this fact stands out clearly: leaving out of sight the gigantic task of repairing the material waste of war in Europe, the needs of undeveloped countries are growing with steadily increasing rapidity. They are able to absorb, in one form or another, all the complex appliances of our modern civilization, all the aids of material comfort and well-being that we have come to regard as commonplace necessities, but with which the world at large is but sparingly supplied. The demand will not be lacking if we stand prepared to meet our prospective customers half way."

Gaining Desired Result.

When James A. Garfield was president of Oberlin college, a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one. "The boy can never take all that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?" "Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He takes only two months to make a squash."

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Clearance Sale

Only a few more days to buy all goods in the store at reduced prices. You will never buy goods at these prices again this year.

Lots of New Goods at Sale Prices Saturday

Now is the time to buy Wash Goods.

All the best Gingham, per yard, 8c and 10c
 12½c Percales, will not last long at, per yard, 9c
 New House Dresses—Sale, 85c, 98c, \$1.25
 Outing Flannel to close, per yard, 5c, 7½c, 8½c
 32-inch Endurance Cloth, per yard, 10c and 12½c
 Wash Silk—Bargain at, per yard, 19c, 25c

Big Sale Ladies' Waists

One lot \$1.00 Waists to close, 50c
 One lot \$1.25 Waists to close, 75c, 98c
 Lot of new Sample Waists, every one different—This is a great bargain price, 98c, \$1.19, \$1.25, \$1.49
 Finest assortment of White and Colored Silk Waists ever shown; all new—Don't miss this sale, prices, \$1.25, \$1.49, \$1.98 and \$2.25
 Sale Black Petticoats at, 39c, 49c, 79c, \$1.00

Look over our Bargain Tables—You will find lots of goods you want at nearly half price.

CORSET SALE

This Will be the Greatest Corset Sale of the Year

Our Corset manufacturers are doing something

\$1.00 Corset

any model you want, until sold, per pair, 69c
 (Come early for your size.)

\$1.50 Corset

any style you want, any size, also for stout figures, also Lace Front Corset, your choice for a few days, per pair, 98c

The Vaughan Store

QUARRYMEN, GRANITE MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, WOODWORKERS

The entire stock of tools, machinery and equipment and all finished and partly finished stock contained in the Whitcomb Bros. Machine shop is now offered for sale at prices that will insure of its being sold within the next few days.

Machinery and Tools

Pattern-making lathe, lathe for turning sap spouts, lathe for turning fork handles, splitting saw bench, Wilder cutting-off saw, wood-turning lathe and all tools, 2 good work benches, iron-top pattern table, blacksmith forge, anvil and blower, grindstone and tool grinder, 3 wood swingfloor cranes with 1-ton hoist attached; trip hammer, all small tools to go with above machines.

Quarry and Polishing-Machine Supplies

Finished parts for Whitcomb Bros. derricks and hoists in part as follows: Pins for booms, shackles, shives, hooks, rope sockets, swivels, forged levers, ratchet levers, hand levers, etc.

Finished parts for Whitcomb Bros. polishing machines, including polishing scrolls, emery wheel polishers, covers, etc.
 There is also a large quantity of small castings, bolts, set screws, mandrels, templates, iron washers and various sizes of round and flat iron and steel in the rough.

Patterns

The entire lot of patterns used for the manufacture of Whitcomb Bros. hoists, derricks, polishing machines, column-cutting lathes, in fact, all patterns in connection with the plant will be sold.

PLANT FOR SALE

The real estate, including a 2-story building, 106x40, with additions 88x24 attached, equipped with 60 h. p. boiler, 25 h. p. steam engine, 20 h. p. Westinghouse motor, Sturtevant hot-air heating system and electric dynamo, will be offered for sale on terms that will be of interest to anyone desiring a plant of this kind that is suitable for the manufacture of nearly anything. The location is on North Main street and it has a frontage of 170 feet, with a depth of 154 feet.

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